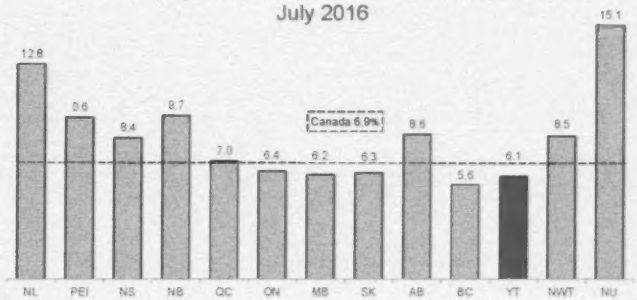
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
July 2016

Highlights:

- In July 2016, Yukon's unemployment rate (6.1%) increased by 0.9 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2016 (5.2%).
- Compared to June 2016, Yukon's labour force increased by 100 to 21,400, the number of employed decreased by 100 to 20,100 and the number of unemployed increased by 200 to 1,300.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, July 2016



- Nationally, the July 2016 unemployment rate (6.9%) increased by 0.1 percentage point compared to the rate in June 2016 (6.8%).
- Compared to June 2016 figures, the labour force in Canada decreased 0.1%, the number of employed decreased 0.2% and the number of unemployed increased by 1.4%.

July 2016
Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force	21,400
Employed	20,100
Unemployed	1,300
Unemployment Rate	6.1%
Employment Rate	71.0%

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Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160805/dq160805a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2015 - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2015_R.pdf

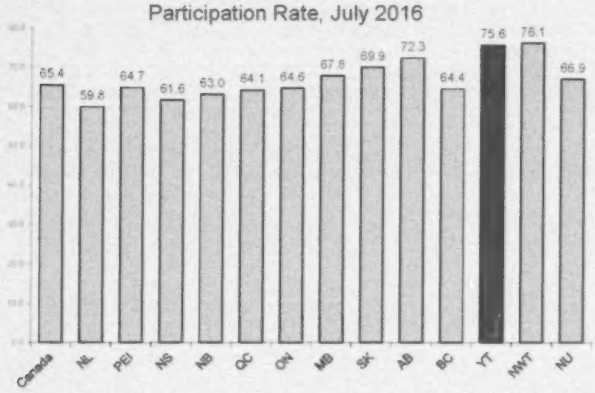
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2014 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2014.pdf

Yukon 2015 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2015_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

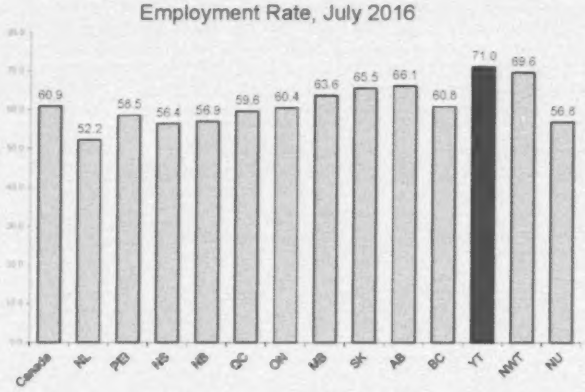
2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, July 2016



Employment Rate, July 2016



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In July 2016, Yukon's participation rate (75.6%) was the second-highest in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (76.1%).

Yukon's July 2016 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 71.0%, the highest in Canada.

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

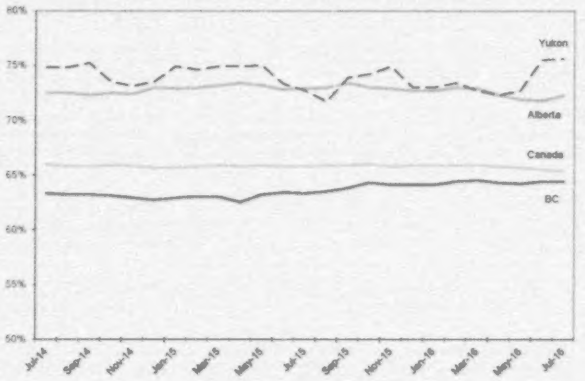
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 75.6% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in July 2016.

Yukon's participation rate in July 2016 (75.6%) increased by 0.1 percentage point compared to the rate in June 2016 (75.5%) and increased by 2.9 percentage points compared to the rate in July 2015 (72.7%).

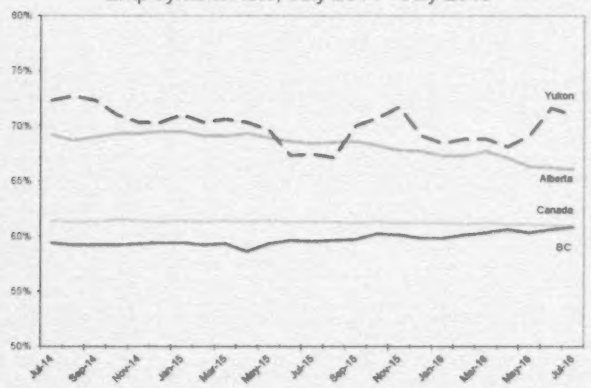
The July 2016 employment rate of 71.0% decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to June 2016 (71.6%) and was up by 3.6 percentage points compared to the rate in July 2015 (67.4%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

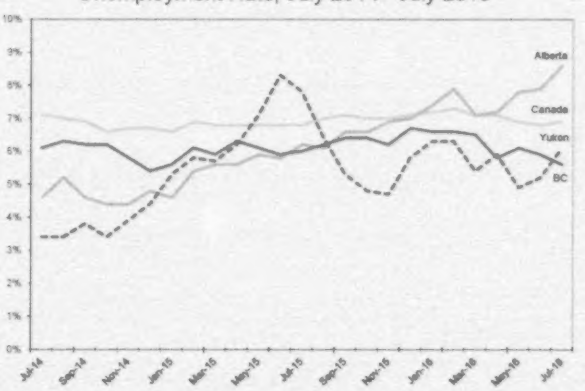
Participation Rate, July 2014 - July 2016



Employment Rate, July 2014 - July 2016



Unemployment Rate, July 2014 - July 2016

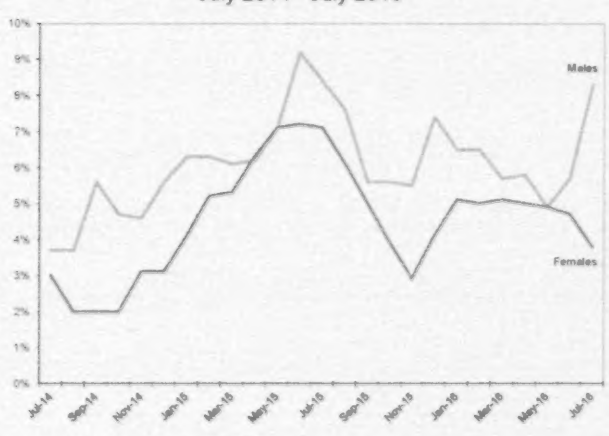


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-16	21,400	10,800	10,600	20,100	9,900	10,200	1,300	900	400
Jun-16	21,300	10,600	10,700	20,200	10,000	10,200	1,100	600	500
May-16	20,500	10,200	10,300	19,500	9,700	9,800	1,000	500	500
Apr-16	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,200	9,700	9,500	1,200	600	500
Mar-16	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,100	600	500
Feb-16	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,300	700	500
Jan-16	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,300	10,000	9,300	1,300	700	500
Dec-15	20,600	10,800	9,800	19,500	10,000	9,500	1,200	800	400
Nov-15	21,200	11,000	10,200	20,300	10,400	9,900	1,000	600	300
Oct-15	21,000	10,800	10,200	20,000	10,300	9,800	1,000	600	400
Sep-15	20,900	10,800	10,100	19,800	10,200	9,600	1,100	600	500
Aug-15	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,300	800	600
Jul-15	20,500	10,700	9,800	19,000	9,800	9,200	1,600	900	700
Jun-15	20,600	10,900	9,700	18,900	9,900	9,000	1,700	1,000	700
May-15	21,000	11,300	9,800	19,500	10,400	9,100	1,500	800	700
Apr-15	20,900	11,300	9,600	19,600	10,600	9,000	1,300	700	600
Mar-15	20,900	11,400	9,500	19,700	10,700	9,000	1,200	700	500
Feb-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,200	1,200	700	500
Jan-15	20,900	11,100	9,800	19,800	10,400	9,300	1,100	700	400
Dec-14	20,500	10,800	9,700	19,600	10,200	9,300	900	600	300
Nov-14	20,400	10,800	9,600	19,600	10,300	9,300	800	500	300
Oct-14	20,500	10,600	9,800	19,800	10,100	9,600	700	500	200
Sep-14	20,900	10,700	10,200	20,100	10,200	10,000	800	600	200
Aug-14	20,800	10,800	10,100	20,200	10,300	9,900	700	400	200
Jul-14	20,800	10,800	10,000	20,100	10,400	9,700	700	400	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-16	6.1	8.3	3.8
Jun-16	5.2	5.7	4.7
May-16	4.9	4.9	4.9
Apr-16	5.9	5.8	5.0
Mar-16	5.4	5.7	5.1
Feb-16	6.3	6.5	5.0
Jan-16	6.3	6.5	5.1
Dec-15	5.8	7.4	4.1
Nov-15	4.7	5.5	2.9
Oct-15	4.8	5.6	3.9
Sep-15	5.3	5.6	5.0
Aug-15	6.4	7.6	6.1
Jul-15	7.8	8.4	7.1
Jun-15	8.3	9.2	7.2
May-15	7.1	7.1	7.1
Apr-15	6.2	6.2	6.3
Mar-15	5.7	6.1	5.3
Feb-15	5.8	6.3	5.2
Jan-15	5.3	6.3	4.1
Dec-14	4.4	5.6	3.1
Nov-14	3.9	4.6	3.1
Oct-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Sep-14	3.8	5.6	2.0
Aug-14	3.4	3.7	2.0
Jul-14	3.4	3.7	3.0

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females,
July 2014 - July 2016



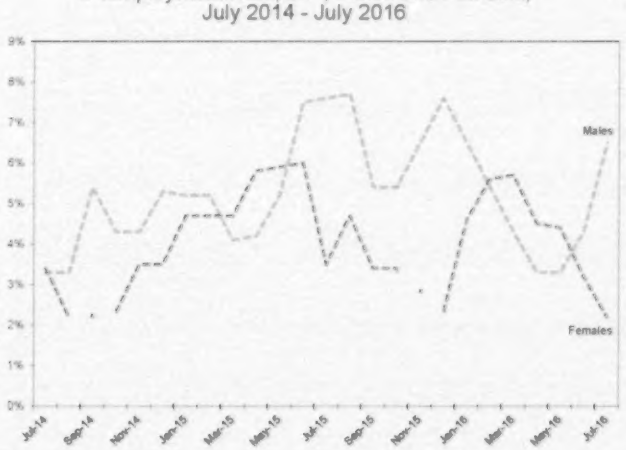
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-16	18,500	9,300	9,200	17,600	8,700	9,000	800	600	200
Jun-16	18,500	9,200	9,300	17,800	8,800	9,000	700	400	300
May-16	18,100	9,100	9,100	17,400	8,800	8,700	700	300	400
Apr-16	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,300	8,800	8,500	800	300	400
Mar-16	18,000	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,900	8,300	800	400	500
Feb-16	18,200	9,300	8,900	17,200	8,800	8,400	1,000	500	500
Jan-16	17,900	9,300	8,700	16,900	8,600	8,300	1,000	600	400
Dec-15	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	700	200
Nov-15	18,000	9,300	8,800	17,300	8,700	8,600	700	600	x
Oct-15	18,000	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,700	8,500	800	500	300
Sep-15	18,100	9,300	8,800	17,300	8,800	8,500	900	500	300
Aug-15	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,200	1,100	700	400
Jul-15	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jun-15	17,800	9,300	8,400	16,600	8,700	7,900	1,200	700	500
May-15	18,100	9,600	8,500	17,100	9,100	8,000	1,000	500	500
Apr-15	18,100	9,500	8,600	17,100	9,100	8,100	900	400	500
Mar-15	18,200	9,700	8,600	17,400	9,300	8,200	800	400	400
Feb-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,100	8,200	900	500	400
Jan-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,000	8,200	900	500	400
Dec-14	17,900	9,400	8,500	17,100	8,900	8,200	800	500	300
Nov-14	17,800	9,300	8,500	17,100	8,900	8,300	700	400	300
Oct-14	17,900	9,300	8,700	17,300	8,800	8,500	600	400	200
Sep-14	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,700	8,700	700	500	x
Aug-14	18,000	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,900	8,700	500	300	200
Jul-14	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,400	8,800	8,600	600	300	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-16	4.3	6.5	2.2
Jun-16	3.8	4.3	3.2
May-16	3.9	3.3	4.4
Apr-16	4.4	3.3	4.5
Mar-16	4.4	4.3	5.7
Feb-16	5.5	5.4	5.6
Jan-16	5.6	6.5	4.6
Dec-15	5.1	7.6	2.3
Nov-15	3.9	6.5	x
Oct-15	4.4	5.4	3.4
Sep-15	5.0	5.4	3.4
Aug-15	6.2	7.7	4.7
Jul-15	5.6	7.6	3.5
Jun-15	6.7	7.5	6.0
May-15	5.5	5.2	5.9
Apr-15	5.0	4.2	5.8
Mar-15	4.4	4.1	4.7
Feb-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Jan-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Dec-14	4.5	5.3	3.5
Nov-14	3.9	4.3	3.5
Oct-14	3.4	4.3	2.3
Sep-14	3.9	5.4	x
Aug-14	2.8	3.3	2.2
Jul-14	3.3	3.3	3.4

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females,
July 2014 - July 2016



x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Compared to the figures for June 2016, full-time employment in July 2016 increased by 400 to 17,900. Part-time employment decreased by 200 to 3,100.
- In July 2016, employment in the goods-producing sector (2,900) decreased by 100 compared to June 2016. Employment in the services-producing sector increased by 300 to 18,100.
- Of all those employed in July 2016: 46.0% were private sector employees; 39.8% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 14.2% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-16	**22,300**	11,500	10,800	**21,000**	10,700	10,400	**1,300**	900	400
Jun-16	**22,000**	11,100	10,800	**20,700**	10,400	10,300	**1,200**	700	500
May-16	**20,600**	10,300	10,400	**19,500**	9,700	9,800	**1,100**	600	500
Apr-16	**20,200**	10,100	10,000	**18,900**	9,400	9,500	**1,200**	700	500
Mar-16	**20,100**	10,200	9,900	**18,900**	9,500	9,400	**1,200**	700	500
Feb-16	**20,500**	10,600	10,000	**19,100**	9,700	9,400	**1,400**	900	500
Jan-16	**20,300**	10,600	9,700	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**1,400**	800	500
Dec-15	**20,200**	10,500	9,600	**19,000**	9,700	9,300	**1,200**	800	400
Nov-15	**20,900**	11,000	9,900	**20,000**	10,400	9,600	**900**	600	300
Oct-15	**21,000**	10,900	10,100	**20,200**	10,500	9,700	**900**	400	400
Sep-15	**21,400**	11,200	10,200	**20,500**	10,900	9,700	**900**	400	500
Aug-15	**21,000**	10,900	10,100	**19,800**	10,300	9,500	**1,200**	600	600
Jul-15	**21,100**	11,200	9,900	**19,600**	10,300	9,300	**1,500**	800	700
2015	**20,700**	10,900	9,800	**19,400**	10,200	9,200	**1,300**	800	500
2014	**20,700**	10,800	10,000	**19,800**	10,200	9,600	**900**	600	300
2013	**20,400**	10,500	9,900	**19,300**	9,800	9,500	**1,100**	700	400
2012	**20,800**	10,600	10,200	**19,300**	9,600	9,700	**1,500**	1,000	500
2011	**20,500**	10,600	9,900	**19,400**	9,900	9,500	**1,100**	600	500
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,000	**17,500**	9,100	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,800**	9,800	9,000	**17,900**	9,100	8,800	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,700	**17,200**	8,800	8,300	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,100**	9,500	8,600	**17,300**	9,000	8,300	**800**	500	200

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-16	**5.8**	7.8	3.7	**78.8**	80.4	77.1	**74.2**	74.8	74.3
Jun-16	**5.5**	6.3	4.6	**78.0**	77.6	77.1	**73.4**	72.7	73.6
May-16	**5.3**	5.8	4.8	**73.0**	72.0	74.8	**69.1**	67.8	70.5
Apr-16	**5.9**	6.9	5.0	**71.6**	70.6	71.9	**67.0**	65.7	68.3
Mar-16	**6.0**	6.9	5.1	**71.3**	71.3	71.2	**67.0**	66.4	67.6
Feb-16	**6.8**	8.5	5.0	**72.7**	74.1	71.9	**67.7**	67.8	67.6
Jan-16	**6.9**	7.5	5.2	**72.0**	74.1	70.3	**67.0**	67.8	66.7
Dec-15	**5.9**	7.6	4.2	**71.6**	72.9	69.6	**67.4**	67.4	67.4
Nov-15	**4.3**	5.5	3.0	**73.9**	76.4	71.2	**70.7**	72.2	69.1
Oct-15	**4.3**	3.7	4.0	**74.2**	75.7	72.7	**71.4**	72.9	69.8
Sep-15	**4.2**	3.6	4.9	**75.6**	77.2	73.4	**72.4**	75.2	69.8
Aug-15	**5.7**	5.5	5.9	**74.2**	75.7	72.7	**70.0**	71.5	68.3
Jul-15	**7.1**	7.1	7.1	**74.8**	77.8	71.7	**69.5**	71.5	67.4
2015	**6.3**	7.3	5.1	**73.7**	76.2	71.0	**69.0**	71.3	66.7
2014	**4.3**	5.6	3.0	**74.7**	76.6	73.5	**71.5**	72.3	70.6
2013	**5.4**	6.7	4.0	**73.6**	74.5	72.8	**69.7**	69.5	69.9
2012	**7.2**	9.4	4.9	**75.6**	75.7	75.6	**70.2**	68.6	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.7	5.1	**76.5**	77.9	75.0	**72.4**	72.8	72.0
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.7	**73.0**	74.8	70.3	**67.6**	69.5	66.4
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.6	**73.5**	74.4	72.6	**68.4**	68.2	68.5
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**76.1**	77.8	74.4	**72.5**	72.2	72.7
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.5**	75.8	73.1	**70.8**	71.0	69.7
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.7**	77.9	73.5	**72.4**	73.8	70.9

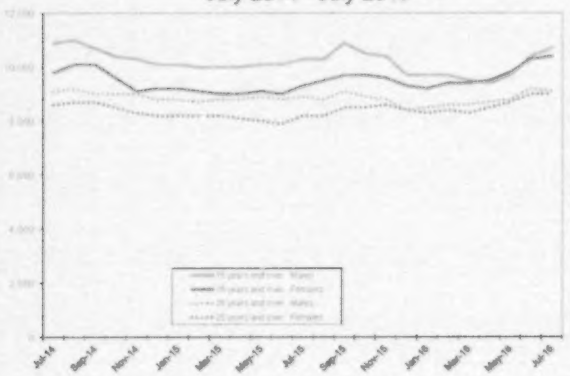
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, July 2016

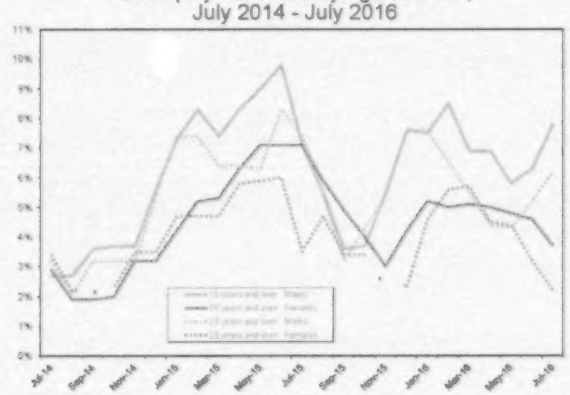
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	22,300	21,000	1,300	6,000	5.8	78.8	74.2
	15 - 24	3,400	2,900	500	900	14.7	79.1	67.4
	25 +	18,900	18,100	800	5,100	4.2	79.1	75.7
	25 - 54	13,800	13,300	600	1,200	4.3	92.0	88.7
	55 +	5,100	4,800	200	3,900	3.9	57.3	53.9
Males	15 +	11,500	10,700	900	2,800	7.8	80.4	74.8
	15 - 24	1,800	1,500	300	500	16.7	78.3	65.2
	25 +	9,700	9,100	600	2,300	6.2	80.8	75.8
	25 - 54	7,000	6,700	400	300	5.7	94.6	90.5
	55 +	2,700	2,500	200	2,000	7.4	58.7	54.3
Females	15 +	10,800	10,400	400	3,200	3.7	77.1	74.3
	15 - 24	1,600	1,400	200	500	12.5	80.0	70.0
	25 +	9,200	9,000	200	2,800	2.2	76.7	75.0
	25 - 54	6,800	6,600	200	900	2.9	88.3	85.7
	55 +	2,400	2,400	x	1,900	x	55.8	55.8

x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
July 2014 - July 2016



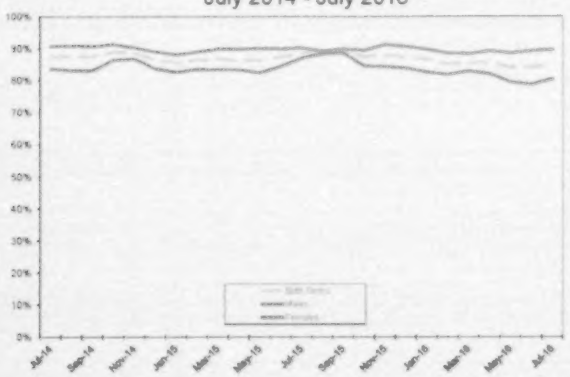
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
July 2014 - July 2016



- Comparing July 2016 to June 2016, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over increased from 6.3% to 7.8%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over increased from 5.2% to 6.2%. Over the same time period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over decreased from 4.6% to 3.7%. The rate for females aged 25 years and over decreased from 3.2% to 2.2%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) increased from 13.3% in June 2016 to 14.7% in July 2016. This is the sixth consecutive month that the youth unemployment rate has been over 10%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, July 2016

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
July 2014 - July 2016



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 17,900, or 85.2%, were employed full-time in July 2016. This was the sixth-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions following Nunavut (88.4%), the Northwest Territories (87.4%), Newfoundland (86.9%), New Brusnwick (86.5%) and Prince Edward Island (86.3%).
- Nationally, 82.7% of employed Canadians worked full-time in July 2016.
- Of employed Yukon males, 89.7% worked full-time, compared to 80.6% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing July 2016 to June 2016, full-time employment increased by 400 to 17,900. Part-time employment decreased by 200 to 3,100.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, July 2016

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	21,000	10,700	10,400
Goods-producing sector	2,900	2,400	500
Construction	2,000	1,700	300
Services-producing sector	18,100	8,300	9,800
Trade	2,600	1,600	1,000
Transportation and warehousing	1,100	700	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	900	400	500
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	800	500
Educational services	1,800	600	1,200
Health care and social assistance	2,700	700	2,000
Information, culture and recreation	900	500	400
Accommodation and food services	2,100	900	1,200
Other services	900	300	500
Public administration	3,700	1,600	2,000

Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

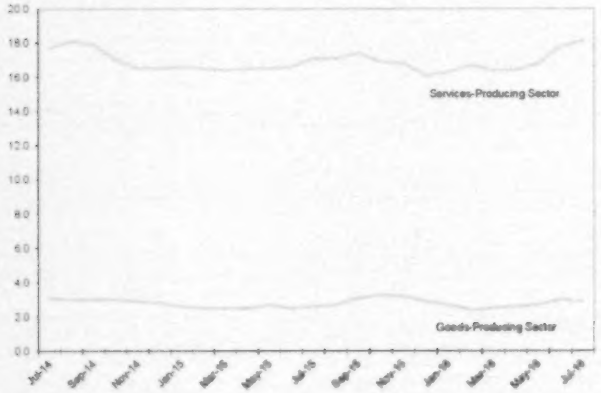
- In July 2016, 18,100, or 86.2% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,900, or 13.8%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 69.0% had jobs in the construction industry; 13.8% in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industry (400 workers).
- While females accounted for 54.1% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 17.2% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, July 2014 - July 2016



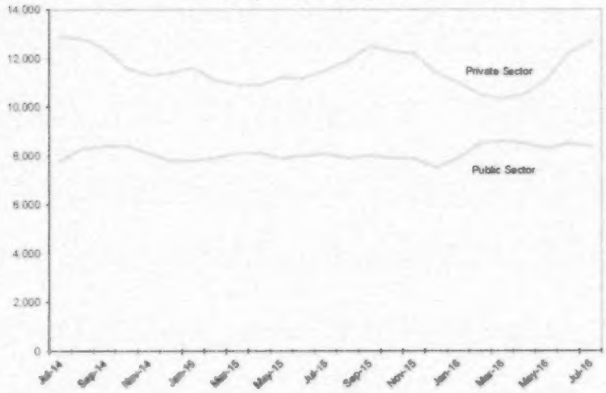
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in August 2014 and July 2016 reached a record-high level of 18,100.
- Comparing July 2016 to June 2016, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 100, or 3.3%, to 2,900 and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 300, or 1.7%, to 18,100.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* July 2016

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	21,000	10,700	10,400
Public employees	8,400	3,600	4,800
Total private sector	12,700	7,100	5,600
Private employees	9,700	5,400	4,300
Self-employed	3,000	1,700	1,300

- In July 2016, 39.8% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 23.6% were self-employed.
- In July 2016, private sector employment increased by 500, or 4.1%, to 12,700; public sector employment decreased by 100, or 1.2%, to 8,400, compared to June 2016.

Public/Private Sector Employment, July 2014 - July 2016



Notes:
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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